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1. It is planned to complete the electrification of Rumania over a period of 20 years in four stages of five years each.

2. The first Five Year Plan provides for the following work to be carried out:

   a. Hydroelectric power plant at Bicaz (see diagram). A dam 100 meters high has been constructed at Izvorul Muntelui between the Ceahlaul and the Bistrita Mountains. The basin created has a surface of 40 square kilometers and is to hold 1,250 million cubic meters of water. This involves the evacuation and flooding of all villages in the Bistrita and Bistricioara valleys, as well as the road as far as Galu. A tunnel about four or five kilometers long is being dug from the dam under the Botosanul Mountain to Stejar, where the water will have a drop of about 200 meters to the turbines of the power station. Work on the tunnel proceeds at a rate of about three meters per day. A railroad has been built from Piatra Neamt to the dam for the transport of the building materials. Early in 1952 the road leading to the dam was almost finished. Initially, the plant is to produce 200,000 kw. The work is being pushed as fast as possible and is to be finished in three or four years. A large cement factory has been built near the hydroelectric power plant at Bicaz.

   b. Hydroelectric power plant at Moreni. This power plant is to be ready by the end of 1952 and is to produce 16,000 kw.

   c. Hydroelectric power plant at Scropoasa. A power plant producing 10,000 kw is to be erected at Scropoasa, near Dobresti.

   d. Reservoir at Bolboci. An additional reservoir for the power plants at Scropoasa and Moreni is to be built at Bolboci in the Ialomita valley.

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e. Thermoelectric power plant at Filipestii de Padure. A power plant producing 150,000 kw is to be constructed in the course of the second Five Year Plan at Filipestii de Padure. Fuel is to be supplied by the coal mines at Filipestii de Padure (between Campina and Targoviste, near Moreni), where coal of inferior quality is mined.

f. Thermoelectric power station at Doicesti. A power station is to be built some distance up the Ialomita River from Targoviste to use the poor quality coal found in that area. It is to produce 150,000 kw. The thermoelectric power plants at Filipestii de Padure and Doicesti are to supply current to Bucharest and to the Ploesti oil fields.

g. High tension transmission line from Moreni to Sinaia, Predeal, and Stalin (Brasov). The line is to have 110,000 volts, and it will be used for the electrification of the Campina-Stalin (Brasov) railroad.

3. It is believed that a hydroelectric power plant is being built on the Sadul (a tributary of the Oltul) below Sibiu, but this may be in reality an ammunition factory located in the mountains. It is also planned to erect a hydroelectric plant at Capeni in Transylvania and on one of the Crisul Rivers.

4. The first high tension transmission line of 220,000 volts is to be built from Stejarul (Bicaz) to Bucharest. A second high tension 220,000 volt transmission line is to lead from Bicaz to Targu (sic); from there five 110,000 volt lines are to lead to the main industrial areas.

5. The following power plants supply Bucharest with electricity:

a. The thermoelectric plant at Grozavesti(Bucharest-Cotroceni) with an output of 80,000 kw.

b. The Filaret power plant (near the former Carol Municipal Park) serves as an additional power source for evening hours. Its machinery consists of two Diesel motors, each producing 9,000 kw, one Diesel motor producing 5,000 kw, and one gas turbine producing 10,000 kw (this was installed in 1951). The motors, generators, and the gas turbine are all made by Brown Bovery.

c. The Dobresti power plant has four hydro-turbines and generators, producing a total of 16,000 kw, and a 110,000 volt high-tension transmission line.

d. Thermoelectric power plant at Golesti (south of Campulung-Muscel), with an output of 10,000 kw at 60,000 volts.

e. Transformer station at Grozavesti, where power at 110,000 volts is transformed into power at 30,000 volts and transmitted to three substations: Obor (near the Obor station), Grivita (opposite the Grivita-Sfanta Vineri cemetery), and Filaret (former gas works). From these substations power is distributed at 6,000 volts. It is supplied to the city through a series of transformers with power at three times 208 volts and three times 120 volts for lighting. The vicinity of Bucharest is supplied with standard current of three times 380/120 volts, and all new installations are now adjusted to this standard.

6. The Five Year Plan provides for a second circular cable of 30,000 volts to be laid round Bucharest. There is a special cable from Bucharest to Oltenita.

7. A large, open transformer station has been constructed at Targoviste. It consists of large steel structures containing a series of condensers. The station is located up a mountain from the railroad station, which is near the Manastirea Dealului Military School.

8. Current is supplied to Bulgaria from the Grozavesti power plant in Bucharest. The line circles the north of the town to Militari Village, and from there it leads southwest to Jilava and Calugareni on steel pylons. From Calugareni it continues on wooden A-shaped supports to Giurgiu, where it is carried under the Danube in a cable. [redacted] From here the line continues to Pleven in northern Bulgaria.

9. The following new electric industries have been established:

   a. Electrotechnica (formerly AEG workshops) in Bucharest, 14 Strada Doamnei. This makes models for 5,000 kw transformers and for electric motors up to 2,000 kw, which are later produced by the Dinamo factory in Bucharest, Electroprecizie at Satulung near Stalin, Electroputere at Craiova, and Electromotor at Timisoara. Electrotechnica employs 100 workers.

   b. The Dinamo factory in Bucharest (Cotroceni, near Apaca), makes electric motors, generators up to 15 kw, and heavy electrical apparatus. The factory employs from 300 to 350 workers.

   c. Electroprecizie at Satulung (near Stalin) makes electric motors up to 25 kw.

   d. Electroputere at Craiova, makes heavy equipment for high tension turbines and generators. It employs a large number of workers. Half of the factory buildings are still being built.

   e. Electromotor at Timisoara makes electric motors.

   f. Cable factory in Bucharest, Soseaua Pantelimon, makes high tension cables to carry loads of 5,000 to 6,000 volts.

   g. Aparatajul No. 1, Soseaua Pantelimon, Bucharest, and Aparatajul No. 2 in Obor near the Voinea factory, produce electrical materials and small and medium apparatus.

KEY TO DIAGRAM

1. Dam and reservoir (Bistrita River)
2. Tunnel leading to the hydroelectric plant
3. Hydroelectric plant of Stejarul
4. Drainage canal of the Bistrita River
5. Botosanul Mountains
6. Bistrita River
7. Izvorul Muntelui Mountains

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8. Sima Mountains.

Rumania 1: 100,000 [redacted]